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May 29, 1896

Cholera notes.

EGYPT.—At Alexandria from April 16 to 22, 3 cases and 7 deaths from cholera were reported. On April 16 a woman from Alexandria died of cholera at Assiout.

EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—From March 22 to 28 there were 225 cholera deaths.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 28, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended April 25, 1896.

There were 14 deaths from *acesso pernicioso*, the same as in the foregoing week; 68 from yellow fever, a decrease of 30; 3 from smallpox, none in the foregoing week; 6 from beriberi, a decrease of 13; 8 from enteric fever, an increase of 5; 1 from whooping cough, the same as in the foregoing week; and 60 from tuberculosis, an increase of 8. There were 458 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 13. On the whole, the report is an improvement over the last one made.

Yellow fever.—This disease is declining, but much more slowly than the lower temperature would let us suppose. I have never known it to continue so strongly so late in the season.

Smallpox.—There are again 3 deaths from this disease, but only 1 new case reported.

Since last report, the following-named ships have received bills of health from this office: April 23, American barkentine *Good News*, for Baltimore, Md., and steamship *Merida*, British, from Buenos Ayres for New York, N. Y.

Respectfully yours,

R. CLEARY, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

CUBA.

Sanitary report from Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 16, 1896.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that there were 53 deaths during the week ended May 16. Of these, 4 were from yellow fever, 3 from smallpox, 12 from remittent bilious fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from typhomalaria, 10 from enteritis, 1 from diphtheria, and the rest from common diseases of noncontagious nature. The temperature is excessively high just now, and the weather so dry that the water supply of Santiago is almost dried up. This brings a great deal of misery on the poor, who have to pay even for their drinking water, and a great many can not afford the expense. Water is selling at 5 cents for five pints.

The result of the drought is the prevalence of inflammatory diseases of the throat and stomach, while bowel complaints are very common.

Yellow fever, as usual, prevails to a more or less extent, while smallpox increases steadily.

Respectfully yours,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.